

FROM THE NEW YORK HERALD.  
VETO MESSAGE.  
To the House of Representatives of the United States.

It is with extreme regret that I feel myself constrained by the duty faithfully to execute the office of President of the United States, and to the best of my ability "to preserve, protect and defend the constitution of the United States," to return to that House in which it originated, the bill "to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States," with my written objections.

In my message sent to the Senate on the 16th day of August last, returning the bill "to incorporate the subscribers to the Fiscal Bank of the United States," I distinctly declared that "my own opinion has been uniformly proclaimed to be against the exercise of the power of Congress to create a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union," and entertaining that opinion, my main objection to that bill was based upon the highest moral and religious obligations of conscience and the Constitution.

I readily admit, that, whilst the qualified Veto with which the Chief Magistrate is invested, should be regarded, and was intended by the wise men who made it a part of the Constitution, as a great conservative principle of our system, without the exercise of which, on important occasions, a mere representative majority might urge the government, in its legislation beyond the limits fixed by its framers, or might exert its just powers too hastily or oppressively, yet it is a power which ought to be most cautiously exerted, and perhaps never except in a case immediately involving the public interest or one in which the oath of the President, acting under his convictions both mental and moral, imperiously requires its exercise. In such a case he has no alternative. He must either exert the negative power entrusted to him by the Constitution chiefly for its own preservation, protection, and defence, or commit an act of gross moral turpitude.

More regard to the will of a majority, must not, in a Constitutional Republic like ours, control this sacred and solemn duty of a sworn officer. The constitution itself I regard and cherish as the embodied and written will of the whole People of the United States. It is their fixed and fundamental law, which they unanimously prescribe to the public functionaries, their mere trustees and servants. This their will, and the law which they have given us as the rule of our action, has no guard, no guarantee of preservation, protection, and defence, but the oaths which it prescribes to public officers, the sanctity with which they shall religiously observe those oaths, and the patriotism with which they shall shield it by their own sovereignty, which has made the constitution supreme. It must be exerted against the will of a mere representative majority, or not at all. It is alone in pursuance of that will that any measures can ever reach the President; and to say that because a majority in Congress have passed a bill the president should therefore sanction it, is to abdicate the power altogether, and to render its insertion in the constitution a work of absolute supererogation. The duty is to guard the fundamental will of the people themselves from—in this case I admit unintentional—change or infraction by a majority in Congress; and in that light alone do I regard the constitutional duty which I now most reluctantly discharge.

Is this bill, now presented for my approval or disapproval, such a bill as I have already declared could not receive my sanction? Is it such a bill as calls for the exercise of the negative power under the Constitution? Does it violate the Constitution by creating a National Bank to operate *per se* over the Union? Its title, in the first place, describes its general character. It is "An act to provide for the better collection, safe-keeping and disbursement of the public revenue by means of a Corporation to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States." In style, then, it is plainly national in its character. Its powers, functions, and duties, are those that pertain to the collecting, keeping, and disbursing the public revenue. The means by which these are to be executed, is a Corporation, to be styled the Fiscal Corporation of the United States. It is a corporation created by the Congress of the United States, in its character of a national legislature for the whole Union, to perform the fiscal purposes, meet the fiscal wants and exigencies, supply the fiscal uses, and exert the fiscal agencies of the Treasury of the United States.

Such is its own description of itself. Do its provisions contradict its own title? They do not. It is true, that by its first section it provides that it shall be established in the District of Columbia, but the amount of its capital—the manner in which its stock is to be subscribed for and held—the persons and bodies corporate & politic by whom its stock may be held—the appointments of its directors, and their powers and duties—its fundamental articles, especially that to establish agencies in any part of the Union—the corporate powers and business of such agencies—the prohibition of Congress to establish any other corporation, with similar powers, for 20 years, with express reservation, in the same clause, to modify or create any bank for the District of Columbia so that the aggregate capital shall not exceed five millions—without enumerating other features which are equally distinctive and characteristic—clearly show that it cannot be regarded as other than a Bank of the United States, with no power seemingly more limited than have heretofore been granted to such an institution. It operates *per se* over the Union, by virtue of the unaided, and in my view, as assumed authority, of Congress as a national legislature, as distinguished from a Bank created by Congress for the District of Columbia, as the local legislature of the District.

Every U. S. Bank heretofore created, has had power to deal in bills of exchange as well as local discount. Both were privileges conferred, and both exercised by virtue of the foresaid power of congress, over the whole Union. The question of power remains unchanged, without reference to the extent of privilege granted. If this proposed corporation is to be regarded as a local Bank of the District of Columbia, invested by Congress with general powers to operate over the Union, it is obnoxious to still stronger objections. It assumes that Congress may invest a local institution with general or national powers. With the same propriety that it may do this in regard to a Bank of the District of Columbia, it may as to a State Bank. Yet, who can indulge the idea that this Government can rightfully, by making a state Bank its fiscal agent, invest it with absolute and unqualified powers conferred by this bill? When I come to look to the details of the Bill, they do not recommend it strongly to my adoption. A brief notice of some of its provisions will suffice:

1st. It may justify substantially a system of discounts of the most objectionable character. It is to deal in bills of exchange drawn in one State and payable in another without any restraint. The bill of exchange may have an unlimited term to run, and its renewability is no where guarded against. It may, in fact, assume the most objectionable form of accommodation. It is not required to rest on any actual, real, or substantial exchange basis. A drawer in one place becomes the acceptor in another, and so in turn the acceptor may become the drawer upon a mutual understanding. It may at the same time indulge in mere local discounts under the name of bills of exchange. A bill drawn at Philadelphia on Camden, New Jersey—at New York on a border town in New Jersey—at Cincinnati on Newport, Kentucky, not to multiply other examples, might for any thing in this bill to restrain it, become a mere matter of local accommodation. Cities thus relatively situated would possess advantages over cities otherwise situated, of so decided a character as most justly to excite dissatisfaction.

Second. There is no limit prescribed to the premium in the purchase of bills of exchange, thereby correcting none of the evils under which the community now labors, and operating most injuriously upon the agricultural States, in which the inequalities in the rates of exchange are most severely felt. Nor are these the only consequences: a resumption of specie payments by the banks of those States would be liable to indefinite postponement—for, as the operation of the agencies in the interior would chiefly consist in selling bills of exchange, and the purchases could only be made in specie or the notes of banks paying specie, the State Banks would either have to continue with their doors closed or exist at the mercy of this national monopoly of brokerage. Nor can it be passed over without remark, that, whilst the District of Columbia is made the seat of the principal bank, its citizens are excluded from all participation in any benefit it might afford, by a positive prohibition on the bank from all discounting within the District.

These are some of the objections which prominently exist against the details of the bill, others might be urged of much force—but it would be unprofitable to dwell upon them. Suffice it to add, that this charter is designed to continue for twenty years without a competitor—that the defects to which I have alluded being founded in the fundamental law of the Corporation, are irremediable—and that if the objections be well founded, it would be over hazardous to pass the bill into a law.

In conclusion I take leave most respectfully to say, that I have felt the most anxious solicitude to meet the wishes of Congress in the adoption of a Fiscal Agent, which, avoiding all constitutional objections, should harmonize conflicting opinions. Actuated by this feeling I have been ready to yield much, in a spirit of conciliation, to the opinions of others. And it is with great pain that I now feel compelled to differ from Congress a second time in the same session. At the commencement of this session, inclined from choice to defer to the legislative will, I submitted to Congress the propriety of adopting a Fiscal Agent which, without violating the Constitution, would separate the public money from the Executive control, perform the operations of the Treasury without being burdensome to the people, or inconvenient, or expensive to the Government.

It is deplorable to regret that this department of the Government cannot, upon constitutional grounds, concur with the Legislative Department in this last measure proposed to attain these desirable objects. Owing to the brief space between the period of the death of my lamented predecessor and my own installation into office, I was in fact, not left time to prepare and submit a definite recommendation of my own, in a regular message, and since, my mind has been wholly occupied in a most anxious attempt to conform my action to the legislative will. In this communication I am confined by the constitution to my constitutional objections, simply to this bill, but the period of the regular session will so arrive when it will be my duty, under the clause of the constitution "to give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend such measures as I shall judge necessary and expedient," and I must respectfully submit in a spirit of harmony, whether the present differences of opinion should be pressed further at this time, and whether the peculiarity of my situation does not entitle me to a postponement of this subject to a more auspicious period for deliberation.

The two Houses of Congress have distinguished themselves in this extraordinary session, by the performance of an immense mass of labor, in a season very unfavorable, both to health and action; and have passed a many laws, which I trust will prove highly beneficial to the interests of the country, and fully answer its just expectations. It has been my good fortune and pleasure to concur with them in all measures except this. And why should our differences on this alone be pushed to extremes? It is my anxious desire that it should not be. I too have been burdened with extraordinary labors of late, and I sincerely desire time for deep and deliberate reflection, on this the greatest difficulty of my administration. May we not now pause, until a more favorable season when, with the most anxious hope that the Executive and Congress may cordially unite, some measure of finance may be deliberately adopted, promotive of the good of our common country.

I will take this occasion to declare that the conclusions to which I have brought myself, are those of a settled conviction, founded, in my opinion, on a just view of the Constitution. That in arriving at it, I have been actuated by no other motive or desire, than to uphold the institutions of the country, as they have come down to us from the hands of our God-like ancestors—and that I shall esteem my efforts to sustain them, even to the loss of more honorable than to win the applause of men by a sacrifice of my duty and my conscience.

JOHN TYLER.  
Washington, Sept. 9, 1841.

CONVENTION.  
In convention of delegates from the Singing Societies of Middlebury, Salisbury, Bridport, Whiting, Shoreham and Cornwall, held at the House of Truman Parkill, in Cornwall on Saturday the 28th of August 1841 Geo. A. Miller was appointed chairman and E. C. Field Secretary.

The object of the meeting being stated by Mr. Lavake as follows, viz. to take into consideration the propriety of appointing a County convention, for the purpose of discussing such matters as may relate to the Science of Music.

8 o'clock A. M. for the above purpose. Motioned that a public concert be given in the evening of said day, by the singers of the different societies who may then meet, free of expense.

Motioned that the chairman and secretary be appointed a committee to give notice of the above called convention, and invite all interested in the science to attend, and take part in the discussions, by requesting the printers of the newspapers in the County to publish the above proceedings.

Geo. A. MILLER, Chairman.  
C. E. FIELD, Secretary.

VERMONT ELECTION.  
Addison Co.  
Hyder Barnes, w  
Abel P. Skiff, w  
Winter H. Holley, w  
Ebenr. Mathews, w  
Benjamin Ferris, w  
Justin N. Dart, w  
Joseph P. Ball, w  
Charles Robbins, w  
Isaac J. Culwell, w  
No choice, w  
Samuel Swift, w  
Russell Eastman, w  
Alfred P. Roscoe, w  
Silas Pond, w  
Franklin Bump, l gain  
Elisha Bascom, w  
Benj. L. Knight, w  
John Pierpont, l gain  
Charles Bacon, l gain  
Elijah G. Drake, w gain  
Fuller Brown, w

Chittenden Co.  
Bolton, w  
Burlington, w  
Charlotte, w  
Colechester, w  
Essex, w  
Hinesburg, w  
Huntington, w  
Jericho, w  
Milton, w  
Richmond, w  
Shelburne, w  
St. George, w  
Underhill, w  
Westford, w  
Williston, w

Rutland Co.  
Benson, w  
Brandon, w  
Castleton, w  
Chittenden, w  
Clarendon, w  
Danby, w  
Fairhaven, w  
Hubbardton, w  
Ira, w  
Mendon, w  
Middleton, w  
Mount Holly, w  
Mount Tabor, w  
Pawlett, w  
Pittsfield, w  
Pittsford, w  
Poultney, w  
Rutland, w  
Shelburne, w  
Sherburne, w  
Sudbury, w  
Timothy, w  
Wallingford, w  
Wells, w  
West Haven, w

Franklin Co.  
Bakersfield, l gain  
Berkeley, w  
Essexburg, w  
Fairfax, w  
Fairfield, w  
Fletcher, w  
Franklin, w  
Georgia, w  
Highgate, w  
Montgomery, w  
Richford, w  
Sheldon, w  
St. Albans, w  
Swanton, w

Bennington Co.  
Arlington, w  
Bennington, w  
Dorset, w  
Glastenbury, w  
Landgrove, w  
Manchester, w  
Pownall, w  
Peru, w  
Readsboro', w  
Rupert, w  
Sandgate, w  
Searsburg, w  
Shaftsbury, w  
Stamford, w  
Sunderland, w  
Windsor, w  
Woodford, w

Orange Co.  
Alvin Taylor, l gain  
Jabez Smith, w  
No Election, w  
L. B. Vilas, l  
Daniel Dearborn, w  
Zebulon Norris, l gain  
A. B. W. Tenney, l gain  
Horace Field, l gain  
Wm. Hebard, w  
Daniel Cobb, w  
H. H. Niles, w  
Charles Grow, w  
E. Foster, w  
S. T. Wiggins, w  
John Emory, w  
Geo. May, w  
Enoch Howe, w

Lamoille Co.  
Belvidere, l  
Cambridge, w  
Eden, w  
Elmore, w  
Hydepark, w  
Johnson, w  
Morristown, w  
Sterling, w  
Stow, w  
Waterville, w  
Wolcott, w

Orleans Co.  
S. S. Hovey, l  
H. Pierce, l gain  
Elisha White, w  
S. Cole, l gain  
Elijah Cleveland, w  
D. Dustin, w

Derby, w  
Glover, w  
Greensboro', w  
Irassburgh, w  
Jay, w  
Lowell, w  
Morgan, w  
Newport, w  
Salem, w  
Troy, w  
Westfield, w  
Westmore, w

Grand Isle Co.  
Alburgh, w  
North-Hero, w  
South-Hero, w

Essex Co.  
Concord, w  
Nathan J. Graves, w  
Washington Co.  
Barre, w  
Berlin, w  
Calais, w  
Duxbury, w  
Fayston, w  
Mansfield, w  
Middlesex, w  
Monroe, w  
Montpelier, w  
Moretown, w  
Northfield, w  
Plainfield, w  
Roxbury, w  
Waterville, w  
Warren, w  
Waterbury, w  
Worcester, w

Caledonia Co.  
Barnet, w  
Burke, w  
Cabot, w  
Danville, w  
Groton, w  
Hardwick, w  
Kirby, w  
Lyndon, w  
Newark, w  
Peacham, w  
Ryegate, w  
Sheffield, w  
St. Johnsbury, w  
Sutton, w  
Walden, w  
Waterford, w  
Wheelock, w

Windsor Co.  
Solomon Howard, w  
William Davis, w  
Hiram Aiken, w  
No choice, w  
Alva Lamb, w  
Zenas F. Hyde, w  
H. H. Henry, w  
Hamden Cuts, w  
John Porter, w  
Sewell Fullam, jr, w  
Ira Davis, l gain  
Levi Slack, w  
Ora Paul, w  
Benoni Buck, w  
Barnabas Cooper, w  
Truman H. Safford, w  
Lyman Tyler, l gain  
No choice, w  
Stephen Prentiss, w

Windham Co.  
Athens, w  
Brookline, w  
Brattleboro', w  
Dummerston, w  
Guilford, w  
Halifax, w  
Jamaica, w  
Marlborough, w  
Newface, w  
Putney, w  
Rockingham, w  
Townshend, w  
Vernon, w  
Wardsborough, w  
Westminster, w  
Wilkinson, w

GOVERNOR VOTE.  
1841  
Towns Paine, Smilie Hutch. Sent.  
Windsor, 22 3177 2156 617 143  
Chittenden, 15 1809 1689 138  
Rutland, 5 853 488 172 17  
Addison, 12 1171 643 117  
Washington, 16 1412 2508 264 16  
Orleans, 10 629 655 109 11  
Caledonia, 17 1770 2095 50  
Bennington, 10 1033 1111 125  
Franklin, 2 294 156 16 9  
Orange, 16 2107 2668 402 2  
Lamoille, 11 516 1088 191 12  
Grand-Isle, 2 161 92 2  
Essex, 1 118 46  
Windham, 12 1527 1003 117 10

Total. 151 16577 16398 2320 220

Eighty-five towns not heard from, which in 1840 gave Jensen, whig, 9441, Dillingham; loco, 5725.

In the towns heard from are 131 whigs, and 77 locos, elected to the House, and 20 whigs 7 locos to the Senate, leaving Bennington and Essex counties doubtful.

Twenty-one towns not heard from, which last year elected eleven whigs and ten locos to the House.

Married.  
In Bridport, on the 9th inst., by Rev. Dana Lamb, Mr. John G. Saxx, of St. Albans, to Miss Sophia N., daughter of Hon. Calvin Solace, of Bridport.

Died.  
In Weybridge, on Sunday last, Mr. ABRAHAM DUNNING, aged 39 years.

In West Poultney, August 29th, WILLIAM HENRY, infant son of Rev. Lyman Prindle, aged 13 months.

In this village, on Sunday evening, 12th inst, at 11 o'clock, of the scarlet fever, SUSAN SOPHIA, daughter of Zachariah and Julia Beckwith, aged 9 years.

BRIGHTON MARKET.  
MONDAY, August 30, 1841.  
At Market 825 Beef Cattle, 11000 Sheep, 5-100 Sheep, and 900 Swine. 275 Swine were reported last week. A large number of Cattle, Sheep and Swine unsold.

week's quotations, viz:—First quality, \$5 50 a 5 75. Second quality, \$4 75 a 5 25. Third quality \$3 00 a 4 25.

Stores.—We noticed a small lot of Two year old sold for \$8, and a lot for \$10 and 12. We quote Two year old, \$8 a 14. Three year old, \$12 a 19.

Sheep.—A large number of store sheep were at market, and many of the lambs were small and ordinary, prices low, and dull. We noticed lots of ordinary lambs sold for 50c, \$1, \$1-00 and \$1-12. Better qualities, \$1-25, \$1-33, \$1-62 \$1-75, \$2-00 and \$2-12.

Swine.—Dull. Lots to peddle selected, 3 and 3-4 for sows and 4-1-4 for barrows. A lot of old hogs, part barrows, at 3, and a lot of barrows at 3-1-2. At retail, 4 and 5.

GAUS A. COLLAMER, } Addison County Court, June Term, 1841.  
JOHN W. HOWDEN, }  
Joseph C. Bradley, }  
Trustee, }  
WHEREAS, at the term of the county court, held at Middlebury, in and for the county of Addison, on the second Tuesday of June 1840, Gaus A. Collamer, of Bristol, in said county, commenced his action by summons against John W. Howden, late of said Bristol, an absconding or concealed debtor, in which Joseph C. Bradley of said Bristol was also summoned as trustee of the said Howden, in and for the sum of \$500 for work and labor, care and diligence of the said Collamer, done and performed for the said Howden; also for \$500, for goods, wares and merchandise sold and delivered by the said Collamer to the said Howden; also for \$500, for money lent and advanced, paid, laid out and expended; also for \$500, for money had and received by the said Howden of the said Collamer—as per writ on file. And the term aforesaid, the said Collamer came by H. Needham, his attorney, and because said Howden was out of this State, and had not personal notice of said suit, said Collamer gave notice of said suit, to the said Howden, by the term of said court. And now the said Collamer comes by his said attorney; and whereas, it is not shown to the court that the said Howden has had personal notice of said suit, it is ordered by the court, that the plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given to the said Howden by publishing the substance of his declaration, and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause, in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be thirty days before the next term of said Court. And said Howden was further given, &c., until the said term to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841. S. SWIFT, Clerk.

STATE OF VERMONT, }  
DISTRICT OF ADDISON, ss. }  
BE it remembered that at a Probate court, held at Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison on the 8th day of September 1841, Laura Drake, of Weybridge, in said district, administrator of the estate of }  
EBENEZER SCOTT, }  
late of said Weybridge, deceased, presents his petition in writing, praying that he may be licensed to sell the whole of the real estate of the said deceased for the purpose of paying the debts against said estate and expenses of administration, and therein sets forth the amount of debts due from the deceased, of the charges of administration, the value of the personal estate, and the situation of the estate to be sold, and that it is necessary that the whole real estate of the said deceased for the purposes aforesaid; And it is the reason ordered that the said application for license to sell real estate be considered at a session of said Court to be held at the office of the Judge of said Court in Middlebury in and for the district of Addison on the 29th day of September, inst., at one o'clock in the afternoon, and that the said administrator cause notice thereof to be given to all persons interested, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively, previous to the time of said court. A true copy of record, S. SWIFT, Clerk. 19 3w

BANK OF VERGENNES NOTICE.  
AGREEABLY to an act of the Legislature, passed October 1840, by which every Bank whose charter shall be extended, is required to call in the whole amount of its capital stock within one year from its renewal, the stockholders of the Bank of Vergennes are hereby notified that ten dollars on each share of the capital stock is required to be paid in by the 18th day of December next.

By order of the President and Directors, ISAIAH SCOTT, Cashier.  
Vergennes, September 8, 1841. 19 8w

JOSEPH C. BRADLEY, } Addison County Court, June Term, 1841.  
JOHN HOWDEN, }  
AT the present term of this court, comes Joseph C. Bradley, of Bristol in the county of Addison, in his own person, and brings into Court here, his certain writ and declaration against John Howden, of Bristol aforesaid, and a return of service thereon, in an action on book account; and because it is suggested to this court, that the said John Howden is absent from this State, and has not had personal notice of said suit, it is ordered by the court, that the said plaintiff cause notice thereof to be given him by publishing the substance of his declaration and this order, with notice of the continuance of said cause in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, in and for the county of Addison, three weeks successively, the last of which publications to be at least thirty days before the next term of said Court; and that day thereof was given &c., until the said next term to be held on the second Tuesday of December, 1841. 19 3w S. SWIFT, Clerk.

NOTICE.  
EDWIN H. SPRAGUE, M. D.,  
RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Middlebury, that he has located himself in this village, and now tenders his professional services to all such as may desire them.

The undersigned will also devote himself particularly to that class of individuals who may require surgical aid, he will however attend in all the departments of medical practice.

He would also take this opportunity of informing the public generally, that the various operations upon the EYE, viz: for strabismus or squinting, ectropion, and other deformities, exact and artificial pupil, will be performed on reasonable terms.

He is also willing to insure success in the operation for restoring Club-foot to a perfectly natural position, and all individuals in this place, or the country around who are laboring under this deformity, are respectfully invited to give him a call, who may at all times be found by inquiring at his office, or boarding place at J. C. Huntington's.

E. H. SPRAGUE, M. D.  
Middlebury, July 1841.

STATE OF VERMONT, }  
District of Addison, ss. }  
BE it remembered, that at a Probate Court held at Middlebury, in and for the district of Addison, on the 27th day of August, 1841, Jacob Dewey, administrator of the estate of }  
STILLMAN DEWEY, }  
late of said Middlebury, deceased, represents to this court that the said deceased, in his lifetime was under contract to deed to Squire J. Howard of Brandon in the county of Rutland, seventeen acres of land in said Middlebury, being part of lots No. 27 and No. 28; and that he was also under contract to deed to John Lamphere, one half acre off from lot No. 27; and prays that he may be licensed as administrator aforesaid, to convey said pieces of land according to said contracts;

It is therefore ordered that said application be considered at a probate court to be held at the office of the Judge of said court in Middlebury in and for the District of Addison on the 22d day of September next, at one o'clock in the afternoon; and that notice thereof be given to all persons interested, to appear at said Court, and make their objection to granting such License, by publishing a certified copy of this order in the Middlebury People's Press, a newspaper printed in said Middlebury, three weeks successively previous to the time of said court. S. SWIFT, Judge.

A true copy of record, 19 3w S. SWIFT, Judge.

NOTICE.  
THIS may certify that I have given my son, GEORGE HANKS, his time to trade for himself, until he shall become of the age of 21 years. I shall neither exact any of his wages or pay any debts of his contracting after this date. ALVIN HANKS.  
Lincoln, Sept. 9, 1841. 19 3w

STRAY HEIFER.  
CAME into the enclosure of the subscriber, about the 20th of August, a bright red two years old Heifer. The owner is requested to present property and take her away. OTIS GOODRICH.  
Middlebury Sept. 7, 1841. 19 3w

Notice.  
I S hereby given, that a petition will be presented by the subscribers, to the Legislature at their next session, at Montpelier, in and for the state of Vermont, in October next, for a tax of four cents per acre, on all the lands in Avery's Gore, in the county of Addison, to defray the expense of making Roads and building Bridges in said Gore. Avery's Gore, July 13, 1841.

SAMUEL WOOD, WILLIAM S. SWAN, JACOB BROWN, DAVID S. GREEN, and others.

FOR SALE.  
THE Dwelling House, and Lot lately owned and occupied by B. Shurtliff Esq. in this village. For terms &c. inquire of NATHAN WOOD. 3w.

THE subscriber keeps for sale COTTON BATS by the bale, IRA STEWART. Middlebury Sept. 11, 1841. 9 w

New Fall Goods.  
C. BIRGE is now receiving 111 usual supply of Fancy and staple DRY GOODS; Those who wish to buy Good Goods, CHEAP, will please call and examine them. Sept. 13, 1841. 19 w

FIRE!! FIRE!! FIRE!!!  
THE members of the Vermont Mutual Fire Insurance Company are hereby notified that the following assessments have been made by the Directors on all notes in force on the following days to wit:

August 27th, 1840 1 2 of one per cent.  
Sept. 13th, " 1 2 " " " "  
December 8th, " 3 4 " " " "  
18th, " 1 4 " " " "  
March 6th, " 1 2 " " " "  
April 19th, " 1 4 " " " "  
17th, " 1 4 " " " "

Making . . . 3 per cent. assessed for the year—said per centage to be set on the original amount of the premium note, without reference to any endorsement and to be paid to the Treasurer, at his office in Montpelier, on or before the 20th day of October 1841, being the day of the annual meeting of said Company. Members of the company will please bear in mind that a good chance will be given them to forward money by the members of the Legislature, and it is hoped that none will fail to avail themselves of the opportunity. HARRY VAIL, Treasurer. Montpelier, August 9th, 1841. 16 3w

The most highly approved Medicines now in general use for Coughs, Colds, and all Diseases of the Lungs.

THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM is believed to be deservedly the most popular Medicine ever known in America, for coughs, colds, asthma or phthisis, consumption, whooping cough and pulmonary affections of every kind.

The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been very extensively used for about fifteen years; and its reputation has been constantly increasing. So universally popular has this article become that it may now be considered as a standard article in a large part of the United States and British Provinces. Many families keep it constantly by them, considering it the most safe as well as certain remedy for the above complaints. The proprietors have received & are receiving numerous recommendations from many of our best physicians who make use of it in their practice. The names of a few individuals who have given their testimony in favor of this article are here subjoined, and for a more full account see the envelope to the bottle.

Dr. Amos Huntington; Dr. Samuel Merrill; Truman Abell; Timothy Hayles; Jere. Ellsworth; Albert Gault.

Certificates.  
(From Dr. Thomas Brown.)  
Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gent.—The Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, has been extensively used in the county of Custer where I reside, for several years past, and has justly acquired a high reputation in consumptive complaints. So far as my knowledge extends, it has never disappointed the reasonable expectation of those who have used it. THOMAS BROWN, M. D. Concord, N. H., May 11, 1831.

Messrs. Reed, Wing & Cutler, Gent.—I feel it a duty I owe to the public, and especially to hundreds of my fellow beings who are now suffering under different diseases of the lungs, to give you a statement of the good effects I have experienced from the use of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. Having from my youth up been troubled with various complaints of the lungs, such as spitting of blood, a troublesome cough, frequent hoarseness, with severe fits of coughing, and in need all the symptoms of consumption, and from time to time I have consulted several eminent physicians, and have taken many medicines, but I received little or no relief, and at last they told me there was no help for me; that my case was beyond the reach of their medicines. In the spring of 1827 I was advised by a friend to try the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam. I obtained two bottles, and on trial I was surprised to find so sudden and effectual relief which gave me, and after using it about five weeks all my complaints were entirely removed, and I was restored to good health. Since that time I have kept it constantly by me, in case of the appearance of any of the above complaints.

I have known a large number of cases where all other medicines have failed of affording any relief, the cough resorted to, and speedily effected. I would therefore recommend to every person who has any of the above complaints, on their first appearance to take the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam, which they will find a safe, convenient and positive cure. Respectfully yours, T. P. MERRIAM. New Bedford, Mass., July 30, 1841.

BEWARE OF IMITATION. Each genuine bottle is enclosed in a signed wrapper on which is a yellow label, signed by WM. JONN. CUTLER. Some other can be genuine of a later date than December 1839. The signature of SAMUEL REED will be continued for a short time.

The great celebrity of the Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam has been the cause of attempts to introduce spurious articles, which by partially imitating the name of the genuine, are calculated to mislead and deceive the public. Among these mixtures are "Charles's Compound Pulmonary Balsam," "American Pulmonary Balsam," "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam Syrup," "Pulmonary Balsam," and others. Purchasers should enquire for the true article by its whole name—THE VEGETABLE PULMONARY BALSAM, and see that it has the marks and signatures of the genuine.

Each bottle and seal is stamped "Vegetable Pulmonary Balsam." For sale by REED, WING & CUTLER, (late Lowe and Reed) wholesale dealers in Drugs, Medicines, Paints and Dye-stuffs, No. 54, Chatham street, Boston, and by Druggists and country merchants generally in New England, and in the principal places throughout the United States and British Provinces. Price 50 cents. Sold by S. WOOD. Middlebury Vermont. 19 3w